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MANPOWER PROBLEM WORRIES CAPITAL *Producer Assured Title First Five Bushels*

ARMY, INDUSTRY AGRICULTURE AND LUMBERING CALL

**Demands Increase—Womanpower
Major New Source—Shipyards
Progress Good**

NEW BACON CONTRACT

**Gardiner on Beef Situation—Vic-
tory Loan Appeal to Farms
and Factories**

By M. McDOUGALL

(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, Oct. 1st.—Manpower presents the major problem of the hour at the capital—that is, manpower for the armed forces, the war industries, lumbering and agriculture. Farm labor problems lessen with the coming of winter, but that is not the case with the others.

Demand For Reinforcements

Dieppe has shown how a landing can be made, but it has also shown the demands on manpower which will be made by the second front when it is opened, as opened it must be if victory is to be won. The pressure from army authorities for greater reserves of reinforcements has grown stronger. About 900,000 workers are engaged in war industry, but the labor needs grow as the great industrial machine expands.

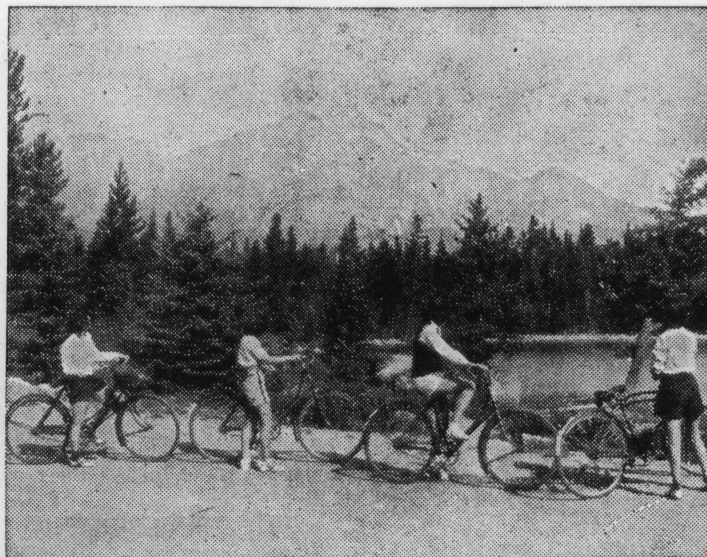
Base metal mines need men and their requirements will in part at least be filled by withdrawals from gold mines, which will have to carry on with fewer hands. The lumber camps will also get men through the control of the newsprint industry, but 100,000 men have been asked and the greater part of these will have to be found outside the newsprint personnel. Some time ago the selective service officials appealed to farm employees to get off season work in camps providing this did not interfere with farm production.

Elliott Little, Director of National Selective Service, has a major task on his hands. He will require the assistance and encouragement of all Canadians. Co-operating with him is the new industry branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. This branch under Robert Chisholm, formerly wholesale administrator of his board, has the duty of "progressively pruning down" non-essential industries and labor thus released will be directed by selective service into the most useful channels. There will be advisory boards in various industries—as there are in newsprint and hard rock mining—which will assist in the exacting but necessary work of switching men from restricted industries to war plants, and preventing dislocation as far as possible.

Womanpower—Another Major Source

Another major source of needed "manpower" is the women of Canada.

Seeing Our Parks "on a Wheel" Now



As gas and rubber restrictions—and recognition of their country's need—cause many motorists to cut down the use of their cars for other than necessary business purposes, there is a growing tendency, when the opportunity for a few days change occurs, to see Canada's National Parks "on a wheel" instead of "from behind a wheel". Here is a recent picture of a few of the new and expanding army of cyclists, enjoying a mountain view. The fall is perhaps the best season for cycling in the parks. Farmers, however, are tied down at such a harvest time as this, as are many urban citizens too. Opportunity might come later if there should be a long open fall.

There are now over 150,000 women working in war plants, and undoubtedly they are performing excellent service. A registration of women from 20 to 24 has been going on for some time and further registrations will follow. This is a young man's war on the firing line on land, sea and in the air, but it is a whole people's war in the homes that may be bombed, in the assembly lines of factories and in the fields.

Selective service aims at an adequate running inventory of manpower. It also has the goal of switching men to jobs where they are most needed and for which they are best suited. It's a job requiring the utmost in patience, courage and firmness.

Canadian yards would doubtless have trouble with their more limited facilities in equalling the Kaiser record of turning out a ship of ten thousand tons in ten days. The U.S. intends to have a three-per-day launching from its various plants. Canada, however, has a pretty good record already with 51 cargo ships of the size already delivered and several others on the way. The yards in this country are working on 300 of these ships which are so urgently needed in the battle of the Atlantic and in convoy work to Murmansk and elsewhere.

No Gardiner-Gordon Clash

The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, who is very much in the sympathetic thoughts of his many

(Continued on page 13)

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL PROTECTS RIGHT WHEAT PRODUCER

**Positive Action Taken by Alberta
Government in Line With
Wheat Board**

MEETS REQUEST

**Protected From Seizure—Thresh-
ers' and Harvesters' Liens
Remain Unaffected**

Assuring the producer title to the first five bushels per seeded acre of this year's crop (subject to threshers' and harvesters' liens), an order-in-council has now been passed by the Alberta Government. This Provincial action is in line with action taken previously by the Wheat Board. The Wheat Board's action, however, did not override any Provincial Act, and the Alberta order-in-council was necessary to supplement the action by the Board.

In behalf of the U.F.A., request for such action was made by President Robert Gardiner some weeks ago, and this request has now been fully met. Copy of the order-in-council which is signed by Premier Aberhart, has been received by Mr. Gardiner from O. S. Longman, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The operative clauses read:

What Order Provides

"1. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Crop Liens Priorities Act, being Chapter 46 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1941, or the provisions of any other Statute of the Province whereby or pursuant to which any lien or charge has been created against any crop of wheat grown in the Province in the year 1942, and notwithstanding the provisions of any mortgage, agreement for sale or other contract whereby the vendor, mortgagee or other person is entitled to take or receive any share of a crop of wheat grown in the year 1942, the title of the producer to the first five bushels per seeded acre out of the original quota fixed by the Board shall be clear of any claims, liens, charges or other encumbrances whether created by or under the said statutes or otherwise howsoever including any claim by virtue of a seizure under execution or by way of distress;

"2. This Order-in-Council shall not apply to any lien or charge under the provisions of the Threshers' Lien Act, 1934, or the Harvesting Liens Act, 1941."

Bushel of Grain May Yield Seven Pounds of Synthetic Rubber

More than sixty scientists and technicians from various parts of the U.S. and Canada saw a demonstration recently of a process developed in a laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, by which butylene glycol is made from corn and wheat. Butylene glycol, a colorless liquid resembling glycerine, is treated with acetic acid to make butadiene, from which comes the synthetic rubber, buna "S", suitable for tire treads.

So impressed were the technicians that they pledged equipment from their various plants to equip a pilot plant, where the chemical can be produced as a guide to full-scale operations, states the *Chemurgic Digest*, and it is believed that production of the buna "S" may soon be possible at the rate of about 7 pounds per bushel of grain.

"NOTHING TO BRAG ABOUT"

While U.S. output of munitions in August was 8 per cent over that of July, this showing was not one to brag about, declared Donald M. Nelson of the W.P.B. Production had lagged about 14 per cent behind the forecasts made at the first of the month.

Between April and August, 1942, the general cost of living rose by 1.6 per cent, and cost of living for farm families rose by 1.3 per cent, according to a recent report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. In the same period, wholesale prices of farm products rose from 79.5 to 81.2 (on the basis of 100 for 1926 levels).



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section



"Voluntary Co-operation is incomparably the most efficient thing in the world."—John Strachey.

Testing Time for Canadian Farmers Is Now

"Parkwood", Bowden.

Dear Members:

On a day like this, when it has rained all night, and it is still raining, and we are in the midst of harvest, it is difficult for us to be really cheerful. Yet this is what we must be, for so much depends on our being able to accomplish our share of the allotted task on the home front.

The farmer has been asked to produce the bacon and the milk and the butter to back up our boys in uniform and then, to feed a post-war Europe. Irrespective of weather and poor machinery, the crops must be harvested.

Testing Time for Canadian Farmers

This is our immediate job, as I see it, for most assuredly if we fail we will be forced into a dictatorship at home or be licked and ruled by a

(Continued on page 3)

New Board of Directors and Executive of Pool

George K. MacShane, of Bowden, was re-elected President of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool at a recent meeting of the full Board of Directors—the first since the completion of the membership of the Board by district elections to fill certain vacancies. The Directors chose as the other members of the Executive of three: J. A. Wood, of Elnora, Secretary of the Board; and G. E. Morrison of Nevis. The completed Board of eight members consists of these three and J. A. Ross, Duhamel; M. Armstrong, Lacombe; R. H. Edgar, Red Deer; J. H. Crawford, Fenn; F. R. Davis, Veteran.

Meet Your Directors!

In your district, no doubt, your own Director is pretty well known already. It is because of what you know about him and his ability and his service to the farmers in your community that your delegates elected him. And of course nearly all of you know our President.

But we think you will like to know some things about experience of the members of your Board that you don't learn just by meeting them, so in this and the next few issues we hope to give you a sort of "thumb-

in 1876. He spent his boyhood days in Devonshire, England; and in 1891 crossed the ocean to live in Bowmanville, Ontario. He was in Dauphin, Manitoba, when the South African War broke out, and went overseas to join the armed forces. After that war was over he lived in England, going into business and acquiring executive experience and knowledge of finance and judgment in appraising men which years later were to be placed at the service of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool at a period of crisis in its history. That crisis was surmounted and today the Pool is achieving its greatest success.

When the last war broke out, Mr. MacShane re-enlisted, and did not come back to Canada until peace was declared, when he acquired the farm on which he settled with Mrs. MacShane and his daughter in 1920. In Alberta he was from the first an

YOUR POULTRY CROP

In 30 days' time you will have marketed some of your CHICKENS and FOWL. In 60 days' time you will be preparing to dress your TURKEYS. You are therefore interested in the prospective POULTRY markets. The last official figures on poultry stocks were issued by the Federal Government, dated September 1, 1942. We are able to also give you the same figures for the years 1938, 1939, 1940, and 1941.

CANADIAN STORAGE STOCKS OF DRESSED POULTRY

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
BROILERS.....	416,034	309,127	163,564	285,565	227,752
CHICKENS.....	761,563	741,245	803,067	807,148	498,590
FOWLS.....	549,382	344,818	562,605	699,004	320,527
DUCKS.....	161,875	55,574	197,999	249,873	212,777
GEESE.....	194,017	87,014	25,340	32,969	4,653
TURKEYS.....	3,641,431	1,234,886	1,409,423	902,353	1,333,707
UNCLASSIFIED.....	65,592	69,803	80,538	110,884	23,825
TOTALS.....	5,924,894	2,842,467	3,242,536	3,087,796	2,621,831

You will note that the stocks of poultry on hand as at September 1st this year are slightly more than 100 per cent of what was in store the same time a year ago. This might indicate that values for your dressed poultry will not be higher than the values you received in 1941, or these figures might indicate that the values might be somewhat lower, especially on those types of poultry on which there is a heavy carry-over. In this case it is turkeys and while the storage figures are much higher on turkeys in storage in Canada, we believe there will be a large out-of-storage movement during the months of October, and November. The dressed turkeys will come in very handy, especially in view of the present shortage on adequate supplies of beef in some districts in Canada and our Dominion Government's request that we abstain from using pork products. We would not be surprised, and, as a matter of fact, we anticipate that the stocks of turkeys at December 1st will be quite satisfactory.

IT SHOULD PAY YOU WELL TO PROPERLY
FEED AND FATTEN YOUR FARM POULTRY
FLOCKS

YOUR DAIRY CO-OPERATIVE WILL PROVIDE
MARKETING FACILITIES FOR YOUR DRESSED
POULTRY

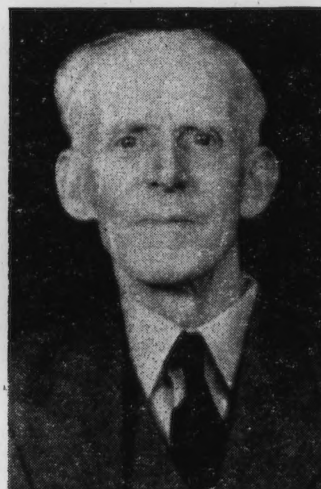
Just a word about your live poultry. Immediately you have live poultry to market we suggest that you ask for a shipping crate from your Dairy Pool branch in order that the live chicken and fowl, particularly the fowl, which is ordinarily marketed at this time, can be taken care of before the dressed poultry season arrives.

THE CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

Plants at

ALIX BENTLEY BOWDEN RED DEER

Producers Operating their own Creameries and Condensery.



President. GEO. K. MacSHANE

nail sketch" of each of them. In this issue we write of one who has had years of service and of one who is newly elected as a Director.

Our President

If his name didn't betray the Irish origin of George Kingdon MacShane, he would be betrayed by something in the quality of his wit. In conversational contact, as in his addresses or remarks from the chair at the Annual Banquet or on other occasions, this characteristic of his genial personality is unfailingly made apparent. That is so even when there is also that note of earnestness which is always struck whenever our President is dealing with the principles and practice of co-operation, and with plans for the building, through co-operation, of a new and better order of human society; to attain which is his ruling passion. Mr. MacShane was born in Dungannon, Northern Ireland,



A New Director—R. H. EDGAR active supporter of the farmers' movement in various undertakings. He was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the C.A.D.P., and follow-

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C.A.D.P. SECTION

TESTING TIME FOR FARMERS

(Continued from page 2, col. 2)

dictator from abroad. The testing time for the Canadian farmer is right now. We have to prove that Democracy works in war as well as in peace. Somewhere I have read the following lines and they seem to me very appropriate just now—"A million workers strong and brave and fine—Carrying the torch behind the battle line." In no other country, with the exception of the United Nations, is this applicable. Under no other flag but ours will you find any other than conscript labor and seizure of crops.

Today, we are witnessing Democracy geared to its highest pitch of efficiency, for all of us realize that Democracy is worth fighting and working for. It is something to us that our crops are still bought and paid for and that choice in so many matters still remains with us. True, both English Agriculture and Labor have a certain amount of regimentation and have had to sacrifice many of their most cherished and hard won privileges in a total all-out war effort, yet they have gladly given them up for the duration in order that Democracy and our way of life may survive.

The sacrifices made by our people in Britain prove that our Democracy is efficient in war as well as in peace. The British people, fighting with their backs to the wall, have built up far more than a formidable fighting machine. Sacrifices have united the nation as never before and the spirit of equality born in the factory and under fire will sustain them to the end. When peace comes, this same spirit will demand that the new world must be built along the same lines; that of co-operation and sacrifice. This, I believe, is the price that the common people of Britain will ask for all the horrors and privations they have endured.

British All-Out Effort

The people of Britain, by their sacrifices, and surrenders, have made possible the creation of the most formidable war machine imaginable, for out of a population of 33 million between the ages of 14 and 65, there are 22 million full time workers in industry, the armed forces, and civilian defense, and sixty per cent of her national income poured into the war. Such are the heights to which Democracy has risen in an all-out war effort.

But will Democracy be strong enough and big enough of heart to lay the foundation for a real and lasting peace? Perhaps John G. Winant has shown us the way, for he is quoted as saying, "When the war is done, the drive for tanks must become a drive for houses. The drive for food to prevent the enemy from starving us must become a drive for food to satisfy the needs of all people in all countries. The drive for physical fitness in the forces must become a drive for bringing death and sickness rates in the whole population down to the lowest possible level. The drive for man power in war must become a drive for employment to make freedom from want a living reality. The drive for an all-out war effort by the United Nations must become a drive for an all-out peace effort based on the same willingness to co-operate and sacrifice."

"Now in this age when out of cruel oppression,
The hearts of men are yearning for release,
O soul of England—England's great possession,
Lead thou mankind into the way of peace."

—Frederick George Scott.

Geo. H. MacShane.
President.

HUGE FIRE LOSSES

At least four-fifths of all fires are preventable by the use of ordinary care and intelligence, it is shown by statistics compiled regarding fires in Canada during the past ten years. Property losses in that period aggregated at least \$269,000,000 and the

loss of life totalled 2,785. Next week, October 4th to 10th, has been designated as Fire Prevention Week by the Federal Government, and house-

holders are asked to inspect their premises carefully, seeing that stoves, furnaces, pipes and chimneys are safe, and that inflammable rubbish is re-

moved from attics, closets and cellars. Gasoline or other dangerous volatile liquids should not be stored in the house.



EXPORT WILTSHIRES SHOULD BE OF TOP GRADE REMEMBER:-

- 1 The most desirable Wiltshires are made only from hogs of *bacon type and breeding*.
- 2 Breeding stock of suitable conformation is essential in improving carcass quality and grade.
- 3 Wise selection is based on knowledge of the stock and its performance at the trough and on the rail.
- 4 Sows and boars of satisfactory performance are difficult to replace and should be kept as long as they are useful.
- 5 Gilts for replacement or addition to the herd should be carefully selected from good parent stock.
- 6 Early selection of animals for breeding is advisable.
- 7 Early breeding should be practised if farrowing facilities permit.

Plan this Fall's breeding operation to improve quality as well as to increase quantity!

For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD
Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa
Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

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"SECOND FRONT"

In any conversation nowadays, sooner or later someone is likely to mention the coming "Second Front" that everyone is thinking about.

This is in itself a good sign. It shows that we as a people have come to understand that events in a distant theatre of war concern us just as much as they do our Allies. The defence of Stalingrad is as much our affair as it is that of the Russians. The public has become deeply conscious of the fact that the speed with which we can deliver a counter-stroke in the West may have a vital bearing upon the outcome of the war. Complacency is dying.

Perhaps it is a good thing, too, that in our own way we have all become strategists. The earnestness with which we advance our private theories and guesses about the plans of our high command reveals the intensity of our interest in the issues now at stake.

* * *

The cost of participation in the land war on the continent of Europe will be grim. It will be paid, vicariously and gallantly, by many of the flower of the youth of our own and other lands of the West, as it is being paid today by the Russians. It will be heavy; but it is inescapable.

* * *

If we would do our part while our forces are doing theirs overseas, we must at least be prepared as a people to face lowered standards of living. Our effort in every branch of production for war must be maintained and enlarged. If we are to be worthy of Allies whose valor and fortitude have given us time to prepare, we must be willing to do relatively as much as they, making sure that as far as it may be in our power to ensure it, the tasks and burdens of the home front shall be equitably distributed. The war may be long. Victory is as vital to us as it is to the Russians or the Chinese or our kinsmen. The price must be paid. For those outside the combat zones it will be relatively light, even if the standard of comfort be lowered to the Russian level.

* * *

We have never seen or heard any evidence to support the belief, occasionally expressed in some quarters, that the opening up of a Second

Front in Europe has been delayed on account of political considerations. The fact that Dr. Goebbels has made this theory a favorite theme does not add to its credibility. In Britain decisions upon all major questions relating to the war are made by the War Cabinet of which the Prime Minister is chairman, and upon which the British Labor Party is represented. In the United States the President is the Commander-in-Chief. Neither President nor Prime Minister belongs to the school of the appeasers.

* * *

It is significant that the British *National News-Letter*, consistent in its opposition to appeasers and appeasement since pre-Munich times, rejects the suggestion that any political influences have affected decisions on strategy of the Second Front.

* * *

"The desire to do something to relieve the pressure on the Russians," the editor of that publication further states, "is equally strong in Great Britain and the U.S.A. Leading articles are appearing in the press demanding a second front and ending up with such sentences as 'It is the will of the people'. This is mischievous stuff. It implies that the will of the people in this matter is something different from the will of the Government. What one would like to do in war and what one can do without disaster are often very different things. It is the inescapable duty of the Government to close its ears to all uninformed clamor and to refuse to be stampeded into half-baked adventures. It is the duty of every citizen to support the Government in this attitude. Only the War Cabinet and the Chiefs of Staff are acquainted with all the information necessary for sound judgment on the possibilities of a second front. We must trust these men not to be afraid of risks, but we must encourage them to remember that emotion in war is a bad foundation on which to base strategy."

* * *

THE NORTHERN PLAINS

In this issue we had hoped to include an article describing the outcome of a conference held in Saskatoon a few days ago at which, probably for the first time, the problems of the northern prairie region of this continent were

The Country Lad

*My father's field is shining in the sun
With marching stooks on every stub-
bled slope.*

*The season of fulfilment is begun
And neighbors rally in the dawn to cope
With tasks too heavy for their mounting
years,*

*That not one sheaf be lost to winter's
blast.*

*My mother's eyes are dim with misted
tears*

*As, all alone, she spreads the noon
repast.*

*Would that my comrades and myself were
free—*

Our duty done, the victory complete!—

*To seek again beyond the cold grey sea
The land-locked trails that knew our
youthful feet;*

*To live where life from turmoil finds
release,*

To die where death is sanctified by peace.
ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

discussed as a whole, and not merely as Canadian problems or problems of the United States. The conference was called to discuss a new book, "The Northern Plains in a World of Change", a Study outline for Adult Forum Groups in the Northern Plains of our two countries. The authors are Carl F. Kraenzel, Rural Sociologist of Montana State College, and Watson Thomson, Director of Adult Education for the University of Manitoba, in collaboration with others. We believe that this book, which is still incomplete, will provide a challenge to constructive thinking of the highest importance. The article upon the conference is unavoidably held over for publication in our next issue.

* * *

RADIO FARM FORUM

In a letter which we received a few days ago, Leonard Harman, Secretary of the National Farm Radio Forum, gives an outline of plans which are now being perfected for the fall program which will open in November. The program promises to be a valuable one, the general theme being described as "The Farmer Looks Ahead". We mention this as a reminder to those who plan to form study groups. The time to start planning is not far ahead.

* * *

"The truth is an ideal to which man never attains, but towards which he struggles, and by his struggle redeems the world."—John Strachey in "A Faith to Fight For."

* * *

"In England we are steadily moving, in almost all directions, towards a socialism in the wider sense of the word—towards a state of affairs in which the human spirit will be free, and the human body no longer exposed to the dangers of want and war."—Alexander Werth.

Cure for Complacency Present Situation

This article was published in *The Nation*, New York, and was addressed to Americans. The information it contains, however, is important. And the difficulties of translating money votes into war supplies and munitions, the difficulties of changing a peace economy into a war economy, of overcoming the reluctance or opposition of those whose interests are threatened, are of course not peculiar to the United States. Consideration of such difficulties, and of the means of overcoming them, are fully as important to Canadians. The article follows:

A careful reading of the President's sixth lend-lease report should cure any complacency about the aid we are furnishing our allies. Total authorizations are astronomical, but actual exports are puny. Almost \$63 billion in aid has been authorized by Congress, but the total of lend-lease aid in the eighteen months ending August 31 is less than \$6.5 billion. Of this sum, the value of goods transferred and services rendered amounts to little more than \$5 billion. This is the equivalent of one month's expenditure at the present rate of our war production.

It is a humbling experience to examine that \$5 billion more closely. More than \$1 billion is for "services rendered." This includes repairs to shipping, the expense of training British airmen here, and the cost of plant expansions to meet lend-lease orders. The last, probably the most considerable item, adds to our arms-making facilities and is as much help to ourselves as to our allies. The rest of the \$5 billion is "goods transferred," but goods transferred means goods transferred to warehouses in this country as well as abroad. Actual lend-lease exports in eighteen months amounted to \$3,525,000,000, an average of less than \$200,000,000 a month. This is chicken feed in a war of these proportions, a war in which Germany is reputed to be getting production at the rate of \$3 billion a month out of the Reich and occupied Europe.

Where Lend-Lease Is Going

Consider, too, that this \$3,525,000,000 had to be divided among thirty-five countries and the British Commonwealth of Nations. All the Latin American countries including the Argentine, are among the beneficiaries of lend-lease. "Currently," the report says, about 35 per cent is going to the Soviet Union, another 35 per cent to the United Kingdom, and 30 per cent to the Middle East, Australia, and other areas. This gives the British Empire several helpings but does not leave much for the Chinese. We do not know what "currently" means, but the talk in Washington, whether true or not, is that very little is going to the Soviet Union because of shipping difficulties and that much material has been shifted to Britain for the opening of the second front, when and if.

It is important for the American people to realize that so far their lend-lease program is pretty small potatoes and that it behooves each and every one of us in any way connected with war work to do our part to speed the flow of aid. Our Washington letter this week touches on one aspect of the undercover forces that delay aid not only to the Soviet Union but to other allies as well. Every popular organization can do its part by protesting to Congress and other agencies about the conditions disclosed in I. F. Stone's dispatch.

(I. F. Stone's despatch describes the delays and difficulties encountered in providing Russia with the use of certain American processes and facilities for the production of aviation gas and other oil products.)

GAS RATION REDUCED

Effective yesterday (October 1st) the gasoline ration unit was reduced from five to four gallons in the Prairie Provinces.

re Marketing Beef Cattle Is Outlined

Believed Long Term Policy Being Formulated—Views of Federa- tions in Provinces

Having received the considered views of cattle producers in practically all of the Provinces, and in addition having convened at Saskatoon for September 21st a meeting of the Beef Advisory Committee which is composed of representative cattle men from the various regions of Canada, the Foods Administration at Ottawa is now believed to be formulating a long term policy to cover war time beef cattle marketing.

During the past few days, the Manitoba Federation of Agriculture has gone on record stating that the Federal authorities are responsible for the present confusion and unrest regarding the supply of beef. The Manitoba Federation asked for the implementing of a request repeatedly made by Canadian producers for the establishing of a Board of Livestock Commissioners and also the taking over by the Foods Corporation of the control of all beef cattle marketed, with the cattle appraised and settled for at American market values. Under this plan processors would be supplied with domestic requirements at prices in line with established beef ceilings, and any loss sustained by the Foods Corporation would be absorbed by the Federal Government.

Considerable indignation is expressed in statements issued by officers of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. The Ontario men ask for the reopening of the American market to Canadian producers, and the stabilization of Canadian prices at levels similar to those across the border. The views of producers in Alberta, forwarded to the Ottawa authorities by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, and it is believed concurred in by farmers' organizations in Saskatchewan, were fully outlined in a recent issue of *The Western Farm Leader*.

Gordon's Statement

In a statement issued Sept. 20, Donald Gordon, chairman of the War-time Prices and Trade Board, said "The present shortage of beef is acute but it is believed that the immediate emergency can be overcome if it is realized that cattle prices cannot be expected to rise this season. The board is seriously considering the establishment of ceiling prices on livestock, as has been announced in the United States, with a view to putting this measure in force if present conditions continued. Canadian cattle prices are higher today than they were at the same period last autumn. At the time of the establishment of the price ceiling last year, both beef and cattle prices were higher than they had been for many years, and higher in comparison than any other major farm product. There can be no doubt that such beef and cattle prices, adjusted for seasonal variations, provide a fair return to producers, and the board will use every means in its power to prevent a break in the government policy of stabilizing prices through the medium of a price ceiling."

Mr. Gordon intimated that a system of allocating meat supplies accompanied by consumer rationing might become necessary later on, and strongly advised Canadian consumers to use such substitutes for red meats as poultry, fish, cheese, beans, and wheat products as far as possible.

STATUTORY HOLIDAYS

Statutory holidays in Canada are now limited to six—New Year's Day, Good Friday, Dominion Day (to be celebrated the first Monday in July), Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day.

Seize Co-op. Property

Following the arrest and later release of the president and general secretary of the Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society of Norway, the Nazis closed the head office and warehouses of that organization on August 10th, and seized its very considerable stock of goods, it is now reported by Norwegians in England.

Dockers' Status Improved

Dock workers are among those whose status has been much improved in Britain since the beginning of the war, writes Margaret Bondfield, former British Minister of Labor, in *The New Leader*. By a new system organized by Ernest Bevan, all longshoremen in the country have been formed into a single force, graded according to their skills. They are transported at Government expense to any port where they may be needed. This arrangement has greatly increased the speed with which ships are loaded and unloaded; and instead of casual employment, the dockers now have regular jobs. When they are not needed at the docks, they are set to do jobs for the Civilian Defense—clearing away wreckage, constructing shelters, etc.—at regular wages.

In the last ten years, the number of occupied farms in Nova Scotia has dropped from over 39,000 to 33,000.

"Produce for Victory"

A "Produce for Victory" plan will be a feature of the new Victory Loan campaign to be held October 19th to November 7th. The plan provides means by which farm men and women and young people, who may be unable to buy bonds outright for cash during the campaign, may authorize receiving agencies to make deductions, for the purchase of bonds, from the proceeds of farm produce delivered to them. Lew Hutchinson, chairman of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, will head the agricultural advisory committee during the campaign, and E. W. Brunsden, secretary of the Federation, is acting in an advisory capacity with the Calgary headquarters of the War Finance Committee.

Ten American shipyards engaged in building "Liberty" ships turned out 56 vessels of 10,800 tons each during August. These were completed in an average time of less than 83 days, although when the contracts were let it was estimated that 105 days would be required to build each ship of the "Liberty" class.

Following publication of an interview in which Theodore Dreiser abused the British, declared he had been opposed to U.S. entry into the war and voiced admiration of the Lindberghs, Federal authorities banned the address the American novelist, of German parentage, was to have given in Toronto last week.

Building A Civilization

A civilization may begin in two ways. It may overflow from the upper ranks of society and find its way to the bottom. If it does, it generally vulgarizes itself. All really fine civilizations begin at the bottom and not at the top.

To develop a Western Canadian civilization worthy of the name, we must begin in the farm home and build around and about it and evolve from its life, its necessities and desires, a civilization which will suit us, of which we can be proud, and which will make us respected among other peoples.

The Wheat Pools of Western Canada believe this can best be done through the development of co-operation. As the farm population learns to work together in co-operative activity, it will develop a spirit of independence and self-reliance which can never be obtained by delegating its business to private hands.

By giving abundant support to Pool elevators, rural Western Canada can make a real contribution to the co-operative movement, to the agricultural life of the prairie provinces, and to the development of a civilization which will result in the establishment of thousands of competent, satisfied farm families, well educated, well clothed, well fed and healthy, dwelling in modern farm homes. Here rests the foundation of social and economic stability, and the security of government.

Alberta Pool Elevators

Linked Together to Bring You GUARANTEED Petroleum Products and Friendly Co-operative Service



EVER since the year 1935 the U.F.A. Central Co-operative Association Limited has been joined with Maple Leaf Petroleum Limited as distributors of Maple Leaf petroleum products. Because these famous petroleum products were FULLY GUARANTEED from the time they were originally marketed, sales mounted rapidly until today a Province-wide organization of 109 U.F.A. CO-OP. agents is necessary to supply the ever-increasing demand. YOU are invited to join the vast army of Alberta farmers who are depending on GUARANTEED Maple Leaf petroleum products to keep their cars, trucks, tractors and farm machinery running smoothly and efficiently. You'll like the friendly, co-operative service you receive from your nearest U.F.A. CO-OP. agent. Plan TODAY to have a talk with him!

Remember to Order YOUR supply of Maple Leaf Petroleum Products Earlier Than Usual so Delivery Can be Effected When You Need Them.

Army of Three Thousand Co-operators Promise Support for Roosevelt's Anti-Inflation Program

Including hundreds of women from neighboring districts who responded to the call for help, an army of three thousand men, women and children saved the guayule seedlings in the plantation at Salinas Valley, California, from being smothered with weeds. The project is being carried on by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as part of its emergency rubber production program, and the seedlings grown there will provide stock for planting some 50,000 acres of guayule next year.

Industrial accidents cost the U.S. last year 42,000,000 man-days of labor, said President Roosevelt in his Monday broadcast, killed 19,200 workers and permanently disabled 100,000. Automobile accidents cost 40,000 lives in the same year, and 1,500,000 were injured in such accidents.

The Edmonton Fall Show and Sale of purebred livestock will be held October 14th, 15th and 16th.

(Co-op. League News Service)
BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Support for President Roosevelt's anti-inflationary program was promised, on behalf of two and a half million co-operators in the U.S., by L. E. Woodcock, manager of Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, in a nation-wide radio broadcast recently. The program was necessarily complicated, declared Mr. Woodcock, requiring a number of separate operations—heavy taxes, stabilized wages and farm prices, rationing, buying of war bonds; and understanding and acceptance by the various economic groups was essential to its success. Living standards must go down, he said, adding that if "influence or privilege or power keeps up the standard of some, the standards of others must go lower." Distrust between groups must be abandoned, and mutual sacrifices developed.

Canadian war costs averaged \$5,600,000 a day in August.

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What Program for 1943?

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE, K.C., LL.D.

TIME passes very rapidly and, in view of the difficulty of the problem before us, it is not too early to begin planning for the farm program in Western Canada for 1943. No more difficult situation ever confronted Western farmers. While weather conditions in Alberta so far this fall have been discouraging in the extreme, and a large part of the crop in the Province remains to be harvested, still we are assured of a very large crop throughout the Prairies, no doubt much in excess of the five hundred million figure. The Canadian Wheat Board will only take two hundred and eighty million, so that a very large surplus will certainly be added to the four hundred million carry-over of last year. Beyond question, the carry-over of wheat in Canada on the 31st day of July next will greatly exceed that of any other period in Canadian history. There will also be a large surplus in the United States.

Then too, the crop of coarse grains on the Prairies will be very large; in fact so large that unless arrangements can be made to export a considerable quantity to the United States, a large surplus will be left in Canada at the end of the crop year, notwithstanding the extra amounts needed for feed for our increased livestock production. Storage capacity, both in public elevators and on the farms, will be taxed to the utmost.

Two or Three Years' Carryover

Already announcements have been made from Ottawa that with this crop Canada will have enough wheat to take care of our internal needs for some twenty years, and it is clear that even if no wheat is raised in Western Canada next year there will still be a carry-over sufficient to take care of all demands, internal and for export, for two years and possibly three.

What, then, is the best policy for 1943? What is to be done with the twenty million acres usually available for the production of wheat? It would seem unwise to go on piling up still larger surpluses of wheat, for even if the war should end in 1943, and that today seems highly improbable, there is little likelihood of any very greatly increased demand for Canadian wheat in view of the shortage of ships and the impoverished condition of overseas countries. The Minister of Agriculture for Canada has recently denied that there is any likelihood of a meat shortage in Canada. There is therefore some doubt how far livestock production can or should be increased.

Problem Acute

Western Canada undoubtedly faces a very acute problem. At the moment it is doubtful if anyone knows the answer. It has even been suggested in some quarters that we should declare a wheat holiday for a year—that is no wheat should be sown next spring. But then, where will the necessary income of the farmer come from? Will he be expected to carry on with only the revenue from the balance of this year's crop still unmarketed next year, or will his income be augmented by some plan of acreage bonus?

As already stated, the problem is serious in the extreme and it should immediately engage the best thought available in Canada. Plans should be put under way at once to determine the extent to which livestock production should and can be increased and to guarantee the producer against loss if such increase in production is encouraged. To what extent can the



acreage in flax and that of coarse grains be increased? Having determined these questions, a definite policy should be determined well before seeding time next spring, and this only after consultation with Western farm bodies. Having agreed upon a policy, steps should then be taken to enlist the co-operation of farmers in carrying the policy into effect. Heretofore the agricultural policy for the year has only been announced shortly before seeding. That will not do this year.

Dakar---Coveted by the Axis

(By The Canadian Institute of International Affairs)

In recent months Dakar has come to be known as the "headline city", a title deriving almost entirely from its importance in the strategy of a global war. But Dakar is of considerable importance from the non-military point of view as well. It is the seat of government for all of French West Africa, (1,815,278 square miles, population 14,702,000) and is by far the greatest port of that area. Even in pre-war years the city was rapidly growing in importance as a commercial and communication centre. Between the years 1931 and 1936 the population of the city rose from 42,391 to 92,600, a clear indication of its expanding activities.

As a port, Dakar serves both as a fueling station and as a transfer point for commercial shipping. Figures for 1937, the latest available, indicate that incoming merchandise totalled 1,348,561 metric tons, outgoing 1,343,461 metric tons. Of the total imports 271,524 metric tons consisted of general merchandise, chiefly for local consumption. The balance was made up of coal, 363,914 tons, and fuel oil, 713,123 tons.

Rapid Growth

Outgoing shipments, apart from 1,046,955 tons of coal and fuel oil, were made up mainly of native products such as peanuts, peanut cake, peanut oil, gums, sisal, hides and leather, titanium-bearing sand, kapok, cotton and wool. An indication of the rapid growth of Dakar is given in the tonnage figures for vessels calling at the port. In 1931, the total tonnage of vessels amounted to 7,405,000, in 1935 it amounted to 9,600,000, and in 1937 to 17,600,000 tons. This shipping comprised both coastwise and international traffic. Dakar is also a rail centre. The Dakar-Niger Railway, slightly over 1,000 miles in length, connects the city with Bamako, on the Niger River in French Sudan, and with St. Louis at the mouth of the Senegal River.

Current events have emphasized the nearness of Dakar to the east coast of South America. Before the war this factor made the city an important link in Transatlantic air services; a weekly air mail and passenger service between France and South America made Dakar a base. There was also air communication with points in French West and Equatorial Africa, Liberia and British West Africa by the Dakar Point Noire line. The Regie Air-Afrique line furnished connections with Algeria, the Belgian Congo, Union of South Africa, Mozambique and Madagascar.

Credit Unions Increase

While there were in Alberta in 1938 only 10 credit unions, this number was increased in three years to 47, according to a recent report issued by C. D. Denney, Inspector of Credit Unions in Alberta. At the end of 1941, outstanding loans amounted to \$121,723, made to 3,526 members. Share investments were \$127,693, and deposits \$21,904.

Municipal Doctor System in Rural Communities

Strong advocacy of the "municipal doctor system", which he believes to be especially well-designed to serve the needs of farmers and other rural people, is a most interesting and important feature of an article in the last issue of the Dalhousie quarterly, *Public Affairs*, by Dr. L. Richter, dealing with the whole subject of health insurance in its various aspects. The "municipal doctor system" makes available to the inhabitants of a rural municipality the free services of a medical practitioner who is appointed and paid a fixed salary by the municipality. It has been put into practice for a good many years, Dr. Richter points out, in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Voluntary Plans Inadequate

Covering the wide field of health insurance, the writer expresses the opinion that voluntary health insurance plans are not adequate, since the higher premiums must be paid by persons who need the services most, while such persons may even be excluded altogether. "There is no difficulty in including them without any examination in an insurance scheme which is compulsory," he points out. "If the whole working population of a country, as is the case in Great Britain, or maybe all inhabitants of a town, or all the workers of an industry, or even of a big plant, are contributors, the law of large numbers comes in and solves the problem. That majority of the population which has no or few illnesses throughout the year will easily make up for the comparatively few with an excessive demand for medical care."

"A compulsory system for the same reason can easily extend its protection to the families of the wage earners. It need not grade the premiums according to the size of the family, as a voluntary scheme must. It will either employ a small additional premium for persons with dependents or, better still, will introduce a uniform premium for everybody large enough to take care of wives and children. By means of such a device unmarried and childless persons help to maintain large families in good health. That is what a 'compulsory' system will do. One should perhaps call it a system based on solidarity."

Attitude of Medical Profession

"The idea of compulsory sickness insurance has met with the strongest opposition . . . from the organized medical profession. It is no overstatement to say that if it had not been for the fight put up by the American Medical Association, the Congress of the United States would have added sickness to the contingencies of old age and unemployment covered in the Social Security Act. Likewise the medical organization in British Columbia is said to be not altogether blameless for the failure of the Province's sickness insurance plan."

"For Canada as a whole the situation is somewhat different. The Canadian Medical Association, more progressive than her American counterpart, has long recognized the principle of compulsory health insurance and has laid down the rules and conditions which in the Association's opinion are essential for its effective operation. The official stand of the organization reflects probably the attitude of the medical profession throughout the country. Opponents are mainly to be found among specialists and older physicians with a secure practice, while the younger generation of doctors appears to be overwhelmingly in favour."

Urban-Rural Differences

Dr. Richter differentiates, incidentally, between the methods of insurance which are most suitable for urban areas and those which will best meet the needs, in his judgment, of

rural citizens. It is on this ground that he stresses so heavily the advantages for rural people of "municipal doctors". He states in part: "Sickness insurance is a device meant mainly for wage earners and is most easily applied in urban districts. The premiums are deducted from the insured person's wages and transmitted to the insurance fund in the form of stamps or otherwise. All doctors and hospitals in the districts can if they like co-operate in the scheme, and the patient has the right to choose among them."

"Such a scheme leaves the farmer—as well as other non-wage-earners of small income—unprotected and would need considerable modification in order to be operated in rural areas. But the underlying principle, the idea of providing by means of co-operative efforts services which the individual member of the group could not afford is, in the country, of even higher value than in the city and town. This is especially true for thinly-populated areas with unfavorable communications. They do not easily attract doctors, as the performance of medical service is difficult and time-consuming and the reward is meagre. Where in addition the population is poor, it might be altogether impossible for the doctor to make a living if he had to collect his fees from every patient."

Co-operative Medicine

"It is in areas of such a character in Saskatchewan and Manitoba that the principle of co-operative medicine or social insurance, still being hotly contested in other parts of the Dominion has been put into practice for a good many years. It is not known as insurance; government officers and farmers refer to it as 'the municipal doctor system' and they speak about it with great pride. It makes available to the inhabitants of a rural municipality which chooses to adopt the system free services of a medical practitioner who is appointed and paid a fixed salary by the municipality. He devotes his full time to curative and preventive work without making charges except in a few meaningless cases. Hospitalization is also free under the system. The necessary funds are raised by a special levy on all ratepayers and collected together with the municipal dues."

"The municipal doctor system has met with remarkable success and has served as a model for many similar organizations throughout the American continent. It is one of Canada's most noteworthy contributions to the progress of social medicine. In a recently published report about the Manitoba scheme it was pointed out that as a result of its operations the areas concerned boast of fairly complete immunization programs against diphtheria and smallpox, and that their death rates for mothers and children are more favorable than for the rest of Manitoba. . . . Another interesting feature of the scheme is its remarkably low cost. To provide a population of 15,000 persons with medical and hospital services (without drugs) amounted in Manitoba to \$75,000 a year or \$5 per person."

Many Incomes Far Above "Roosevelt Limit"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30th.—A Treasury report issued here recently lends interest to President Roosevelt's proposal that no American should have a higher net income than \$25,000. The report covers only incomes from salaries, bonuses and commissions, and does not deal with incomes from investments. It showed that last year 775 persons filed income tax returns showing salaries in excess of \$75,000. Louis B. Mayer, moving picture executive, headed the list with \$704,425.



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Son of Vikings



Meet a future king. He is Prince Harald, aged five, son of Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Martha of Norway. He is blond and smiling, big for his age, and a huge success with the fighting men of his country. He is now at Vesle Skaugum,

New Group Health Plan Wins Co-operation Now of Medical Association

(Co-op. League News Service)

ST. PAUL, MINN.—With a membership of 9,000, "Group Health" has developed a new plan, in co-operation with officials of the American Medical Association, allowing members to choose their own physicians. The plan provides medical and surgical care, and consultation services of specialists. The committee in charge state that the plan is experimental, but the intention is to keep the charges as low as possible. Under the plan, the head of a family will pay \$1 to \$1.25 a month (depending on the system of payment), 75 cents for the first dependent, 50 cents for the third, and 25 cents for other dependents. For general medical care other than surgery, Group Health will pay up to a maximum of \$75, the insured member paying the first \$15. Surgery costs up to \$75 for some operations and \$100 for others, are provided for.

Norwegian air force's recruiting and recreational camp in the Muskoka district.

We Salute The Alberta Farmer!

OUR hats are off to you, Mr. Farmer, for your fine war service record! You're doing your share—and more—to lick our barbaric enemies. True, there's not much glamour in your job. It means lots of hard work—even drudgery—but no other wartime job means more to Canada's war effort on the home front. Like the soldier, cited for honor, you, Mr. Farmer, are performing "Service beyond the call of duty." George McLeod's Department Store for Men and Boys is proud to serve you . . . to help carry on your many war-winning services with the kind of clothing and accessories you need to do your job, the comfortable way, the serviceable way and the economical way. We invite you to visit George McLeod's the next time you are in Calgary.

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CALGARY Prompt Attention Given to Mail Orders. ALBERTA

WAR DIARY

Sept. 17th.—Nazis enter Stalingrad from north-west. Vichy governor of Madagascar refuses British terms, will continue to resist. Allied forces battle with Japs 32 miles from Port Moresby; Jap attack slackens on U.S. marines' positions on Solomons; U.S. aircraft damage 2 enemy cruisers off Solomons. Jap base at Kiska raided by U.S. bombers, 2 vessels sunk, others damaged. Strong R.A.F. force raids Ruhr, Wiesbaden, 39 planes lost. Allied bombers raid Bengasi by day. Washington announces four enemy ships sunk, four damaged, in Western Pacific recently, London hears Nazis deporting Luxembourg citizens. Laval intern Catholic priest for opposing Jewish persecution.

Sept. 18th.—Stalingrad defenders counter-attack in two places, wiping out Nazi salients; repulse two tremendous efforts to storm city. British forces on Madagascar reinforced. Japs forces strengthened in Port Moresby drive. R.A.F. bombs Nazi objectives in occupied France. Nazi day raid on south-west English town. Canadian destroyer *Assiniboine* sinks Nazi submarine, takes crew prisoner, announced from Ottawa.

Sept. 19th.—Russians, reinforced, regain hill northwest of Stalingrad. Nazi attacks increasingly heavy. R.A.F. mines enemy waters, attacks enemy shipping, French rail centres. Flying Fortresses raid Rabaul, other Allied air forces attack Lae, Salamau, Buna. Part of Yorkshire, on North Sea, evacuated. Nazis execute 116 in Paris, reprisal for attacks on German troops.

Sept. 20th.—Russians hold Nazis at Stalingrad, recapture some streets; defences hold in Caucasus. R.A.F. bombs Munich, loses 10 planes. Berlin claim 38 freighters, 3 warships, sunk in Allied convoy for Russia, stated in London "grossly exaggerated". Jap drive on Port Moresby at standstill. Chinese said closing in on three sides of Kihwa. More than ten million Americans to be under arms by end of 1943, says Washington report.

Sept. 21st.—Nazis continue furious bombardment of Stalingrad, make some gains. Japs cleaned out of Milne Bay area; believed organizing for another attack on Solomons. British forces approach capital of Madagascar. Allied planes bomb Tobruk, Bardia. Nazi battleship *Tirpitz*, believed now in Barents Sea, after repairs in Trondheim. Canadian destroyer *Ottawa* torpedoed, 111 of crew feared lost. Alexander says Royal Navy losses in war more than made good by new construction.

Sept. 22nd.—Russians fighting Nazis hand to hand in Stalingrad streets, hold against tremendous attacks. R. A.F. continues mine-sowing in Nazi waters; industrial centres in northern France bombed by day. Jap air raid on Port Moresby miscarries. Nazi executions in occupied Europe now total 207,373, London committee reports. Four new British 35,000-ton battleships commissioned, improved defences against air attack, says London despatch.

Sept. 23rd.—British occupy Tananarive, capital of Madagascar. British patrols raid positions 500 miles behind Axis lines in Egypt; land-sea-air raids on Tobruk, Bengasi; aircraft, motor transport destroyed, casualties inflicted Axis troops. Major part of convoy in northern Russian ports after heavy attacks by Nazi planes, submarines, Admiralty announces. Shipping situation still grave, warns Churchill. B.B.C. warns French to evacuate coastal areas. Russians give ground in one part of Stalingrad, hold positions elsewhere in city. Allied air forces continue attacks on Jap positions, lines, in New Guinea. At least 22 Jap ships sunk or damaged in operations around Solomons. Casualties of Indian troops now number 98,000.

Sept. 24th.—Russians push back Nazis northwest of Stalingrad; Germans bring in reinforcements by plane. R.A.F. hammers Flensburg submarine base. Allies make tenth consecutive air attack on Buna; Jap drive against Port Moresby stalled. U.S. destroyer *Jarvis* announced lost in southwest Pacific.

Sept. 25th.—Russians gain two hills northwest of Stalingrad, Berlin says fall of city "may be delayed". Admiralty announces loss destroyer *Somali* and minesweeper *Leda* escorting convoy back from Russia; at least 40 Nazi planes shot down. British bomb Oslo during Quisling gathering, says Stockholm despatch. Allies bomb Jap communication lines in New Guinea, shipping, shore installations. Jap drive against India or Siberia unlikely this fall, London believes.

Sept. 26th.—Russians continue counter-offensives in Stalingrad. Wilkie, in Moscow, says second front necessary at earliest moment military leaders approve. R.A.F. batters Axis lines in north Africa. Two enemy planes brought down over Malta. Five, perhaps seven, Axis vessels sunk in Mediterranean. Allies force some Jap withdrawals in New Guinea. Paris radio says Allies to attack Dakar soon. Chinese lay siege to Chenghsien. Recent Russian convoy largest yet, was

Farm Prices Up 75%; Wages Up 70%; Profits 400% in U.S.

Urging the necessity of taking steps to avoid further inflation, Leon Henderson, U.S. Federal Price Administrator, said recently that farmers this year were getting 75 per cent more than in 1939, workers were making 70 per cent more, and that industry's profits were almost 400 per cent more. He called for stopping the rising income of farmers and workers, but also declared that profits must be cut back to the level of the others by enactment of the Treasury's tax program. The New York newspaper P.M. recently called attention to the fact that in reporting Mr. Henderson's speech the press of Washington, New York, and other eastern cities completely omitted reference to the 400 per cent rise in profits—the most startling of the three figures.

protected by 75 British warships, Eden states.

Sept. 27th.—Russian defenders battling fiercely for every house; make some gains. Nazis also repulsed south of Novorossisk, north of Voronezh. U.S. bombers have raided capitals Croatia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, in past two weeks, says Istanbul report. Submarine *Thorn* lost, Admiralty announces. Wavell, in review of war at New Delhi, says second front certainly to be started, as soon as ever possible; Russia will hold out, army still intact; battle of Atlantic one of biggest fights, shipping situation improving; says 70,000 Indians join up each month. Japs still hold villages in southeastern Solomons, U.S. Navy states.

Sept. 28th.—More than 4,000 Nazis killed in Stalingrad yesterday, Moscow reports; fresh German troops pour in; Russian reinforcements coming in across Volga. R.C.A.F. aids U.S. air attack on Kiska. U.S. bombers set fire to large Jap freighter at Rabaul; hammer Jap lines, bases west of Salween river, China. British forces drive south from Tananarive. Berlin claims 3 transports, destroyer sunk in Atlantic; (report not confirmed). U.S. naval losses in war so far total 58. Atlee says will to open second front not lacking. Nazis seize 300 Americans in occupied France, says Berne report.

Sept. 29th.—Street fighting continues with unabated ferocity in 36th day of battle of Stalingrad; Russians advance northwest of Rhzev. Rumanian dead in Russian campaigns number 300,000, is London estimate. Churchill announces fall of Tulear, last Madagascar port remaining in French hands. R.A.F. bombs Axis bases north Africa. Allied forces take initiative in New Guinea, force back Jap troops; 49 Jap planes destroyed, 5 ships damaged, off Solomons and Aleutians, in four days' raids. Nazi arrests of Americans in occupied France now number 1,600.

Sept. 30th.—Stalingrad position said grave, no let-up in Nazi attack; Russians hold positions on northern flank; Nazi field artillery battle with Russian naval guns. Russian offensive west of Moscow gaining force. Allies recapture mountain ridge in New Guinea, Japs driven back. Chinese press offensive in Chekiang province. R.A.F. raids rail centres in Burma, no losses. Allied patrols harass Axis communication lines, north Africa; Tobruk bombed. Two Nazi raiders shot down over south of England, enemy shipping attacked in Channel. Churchill says Dieppe losses very heavy, amounting to nearly half of personnel. Canadian Cabinet Ministers Ralston and Howe arrive in England. Blackout ordered along south side St. Lawrence. Hitler at big Nazi gathering screams Stalingrad will be taken.

We regret that correspondence is necessarily held over.

Hitler Wouldn't Like This

It is reported that when the Nazis invaded Denmark, certain of Hitler's officials called upon King Christian and demanded that he do something about "the Jewish problem." "Sir," said the King, with dignity, "as we have never felt ourselves inferior to the Jews we have no such problem here."

The new Canadian destroyer *Haida* was launched at a British port recently.

Canadian Army war casualties now total 6,300 including killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners.

New restrictions on public travel have been made in Britain, due to increased military and industrial traffic.

The Alaska highway will be ready for use about December 1st, U.S. War Secretary Stimson announced last week.

German authorities have so far failed to supply the International Red Cross with a list of Canadian prisoners taken at Dieppe.

Canadian army personnel in the Dieppe raid numbered 5,000, and of these 3,350 were casualties, according to the official report issued at Ottawa.

Henry J. Kaiser has been authorized by Washington authorities to build three super-cargo planes, at a cost of \$18,000,000, within a period of 25 months.

Effective yesterday (October 1st) users of cars for other than essential purposes were given the new "AA" rating, with gasoline allowances of 64 gallons (in Alberta, for lighter cars) for the six months ending March 31st next.

Banks should be limited to lending amounts equal to the deposits made with them, issue of new credit being the sole function of the Government, declared the Archbishop of Canterbury on Saturday. The privilege of owning land, he suggested, should be "examined with a new thoroughness."

While the outcome of the anti-inflationary measures before Congress is uncertain, a Washington despatch states that the legislation is likely to go through in substantially the form desired by the President, in spite of attempts of a powerful lobby to increase farm parity prices.

Reports that Field Marshall Fedor von Bock, the Nazi commander on the Russian front, has been fired by Hitler, seem to have been confirmed. European sources stated that von Bock has wanted to concentrate on the Caucasus and not to attack Stalingrad at the same time, as he argued Stalingrad would cost too much in casualties. Hitler disagreed. The Nazis have now been attacking the Volga position for more than a month, but as we go to press the struggle continues.

Co-op Congress Opens-- Represents Two and Half Million Families

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29th.—Representatives of consumer co-operatives from more than forty States are gathered here for the 13th Biennial Congress of the Co-operative League being held this week. Two and a half million American families, both from farm and city areas, are now members of consumer co-operatives, officials of the Co-operative League pointed out, and the co-ops are growing faster than ever before. Business is now being done at the estimated rate of \$700,000,000 a year.

Representatives of co-operatives in Canada and Mexico will take part in discussions on the extension of co-operatives as a basis for an economic good neighbor policy throughout the Americas.

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EVEN a hen has a part in
NATIONAL DEFENSE. As
a producer of an essential food—
EGGS—they are worthy of careful
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WE'RE GOING TO NEED SO MANY THINGS WHEN THE WAR ENDS...*things that are hard to get now*



Every day, almost, we find that something else is getting scarce. So often, we are told "they're not making it any more". Factories are making guns instead of ploughs, tanks instead of tractors, planes and shells instead of stoves and beds. We'll have to replace so many things when the war ends ... things we can't buy now.

MONEY INVESTED IN VICTORY BONDS

will provide the cash to buy them

TWO WAYS TO BUY VICTORY BONDS NOW



— with Cash

... in one lump sum, with money we have saved. There is no safer investment ... no better way to protect our savings.

Or—we can buy bonds and pay for them through our banks in monthly instalments. As the instalments come due the bank will charge them to our accounts.

— with Produce

Farm folks can pay for Victory Bonds in another, convenient way—by using the "PRODUCE FOR VICTORY" TICKET. By simply signing a "Victory Ticket" you can authorize those who buy produce from you to send all or part of the proceeds to the War Finance Committee to buy Victory Bonds for you. (Ask your local War Finance worker for details.)

WHAT A VICTORY BOND IS

Look at a dollar bill. A dollar bill is like a *bond*. It's a promise to pay to the man who has it. You get bills when you sell things and pay them out when you buy things. A Victory Bond is "a bill" intended to be saved. When you keep a \$100.00 Victory Bond for a year you receive an additional \$3.00. (3% interest). Buy all the Victory Bonds you can—*lend money to Canada* to help to win the war. Save your bonds to have money for things you'll need when the war ends.

National War Finance Committee



GET READY TO BUY ALL THE

VICTORY BONDS

YOU CAN!

Interests of The United Farm Women

HARVEST CRISIS--AND A NEW BOOK

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton, Alberta.

Dear Farm Women:

This time I think I had better refrain from commenting on the weather. It is a subject that at the present is somewhat apt to irk country people when so much of the harvest work is yet to be done.

So shall we talk of something else? Our various forms of work or other interests that have taken our attention for the past little while? Probably one comment that might be made is that doubtless there are a goodly number of farm women throughout the country who thought they had been promoted past potato picking, or possibly had never before indulged in it as a pastime, who tried their hand at it this year. How many other ones, especially the younger ones, were out in the harvest field? It was indeed team-work with possibly the husband running the binder and the wife the tractor. For one thing, there was probably less back-seat driving than if they reversed their occupations.

A Broadening Influence

There has probably been little time for social activities or for reading. There have been few opportunities for making new acquaintances. We are unlike those who have joined some of the air, or navy or army services and have found one of the chief interests is the making of new acquaint-

ances from other parts of the Province, other parts of the Dominion or other parts of the Empire. Surely, by the way, there will be a great broadening of outlook and understanding as the result of all this mingling together of so many with such different childhood backgrounds and different training.

Sometimes of course meeting people does not ensure much of a real understanding of their viewpoint on what we consider the bigger things of life. There are some who are most reticent about voicing their real thoughts. They would much rather lay their souls bare, if such an expression may be used, by writing when alone.

English Mother, Italian Daughter

I have recently read a book, "For My Enemy Daughter", by Leoneore Eyles (London, Victor Gollantz, Ltd.) The writing began in June, 1940, and the book was published in May, 1941. She writes to her daughter who has married an Italian and is now, of course, listed as an enemy. She said when she found herself in that position she felt as she did when her Mother died. She was then a child, but she wrote letters and poured out her thoughts to her. Now she had the same desire to pour out her heart to her daughter.

She who had been a firm pacifist and a radical in thought on many subjects, writes to her daughter, as she confesses at the close of the book, with the underlying thought that possibly she would never live to see her again, for her English home is on the East Coast where air-raids were frequent.

Freedom Under Democracy

One of the first things that struck me was that surely the book was an evidence that a Democracy allowed a greater freedom of speech than any other form of government. Some of her remarks about her home country and its system of governing the country are far from flattering.

She talks of war, which she terms the salvation of the unemployed man, of love and marriage, of education and many other things, giving her viewpoint freely. To some she would seem most unorthodox. As her life has been very full of changes—changes of financial condition and environment and changes of viewpoint—it is extremely interesting to read. Sometimes of course one will read and agree most heartily and no doubt disagree with equal intensity over other points. Also there will probably be "I never thought of that before" for several of her comments.

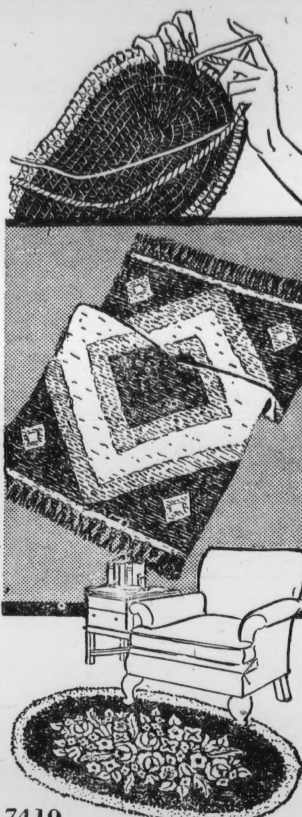
By the way, to her advertising is one of our modern evils, controlling the press and making for trouble in many ways.

The reading of Mrs. Eyles' book is certainly getting to know very intimately the thoughts and ideals of another. I hope you may have an opportunity of reading it.

Yours sincerely,
H. ZELLA SPENCER.

The annual Flower Show held by Rainier U.F.W.A. was a most successful event this year, reports Mrs. W. M. Cundy, secretary. There were large entries of flowers (especially gladioli) and vegetables, and competition was keen. There were also many entries in the needlework classes, and the cookery was very fine. The show was followed by supper and a dance in the evening.

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



7410

by Alice Brooks

Pattern 7410 gives instructions for 9 easily made rugs—crocheted, braided, woven, hooked and tufted. Full directions are included, details of materials needed and pattern pieces where necessary.

Price of pattern 20 cents, coin or stamps.

Members of Cassils U.F.W.A. are making a collection of jams and jellies to be sent to the Woods Christian Home in Calgary.

Plans for a sale of work were discussed at the last meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A., and it was also decided to raffie an embroidered luncheon set.

To raise funds for sending Christmas boxes to the young people of the district now serving in the Forces, Veteran U.F.W.A. joined with the W.I. in sponsoring a social evening recently. There was a home produce and cooking booth, a fishpond, hot dog booth, bingo and other games, ice cream and fortune telling, and a lunch was served at 25 cents; altogether over \$63 was raised. A rummage sale held a little later added \$30 to this sum, reports Mrs. George Long, secretary.

BALLADE OF A GOOD HOME REMEDY

When mean dyspeptic pains arise,
And aches entwine your head,
Or transportation power relies
On limbs that weigh like lead,
Do not succumb to anxious dread
And trysts with doctors keep,
Until you're snuggled up in bed
And tried a spot of sleep.

When you discover with surprise
Your appetite has fled,
So that you view with jaundiced eyes
The choicest daily bread,
Don't by such symptoms be misled
To musings dark and deep—
The chances are you're far from dead—
Just try a spot of sleep.

If pep which you were wont to prize
Beyond your ken is sped,
And every hour intensifies
The gloom through which you tread,
Let all your misery be shed—
The cure is very cheap.
Pass up the drug-stores and instead
Go home and try a sleep.

Envoi:
Dear friends—if any!—who have read
This treatise, do not heap
With scorn the truths I try to spread
Regarding spots of sleep!
ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON

Farm Home and Garden

Oatmeal Biscuits: Cream 6 tablespoons shortening with 1/4 cup sugar, mix in 1-2/3 cups oatmeal, 4 tablespoons flour. Roll 1/4 inch thick, cut into squares or fingers, and bake in moderately hot oven.

Apple Crusty Pudding: Mix 1 cup flour with 2/3 cup butter and a small cup corn syrup. Peel and slice enough tart apples to make 2-1/2 cups; spread in buttered baking dish and cover with flour mixture. Bake in a slow oven for about an hour. Serve with cream.

Escalloped Onions in Tomato: Slice 6 large onions, place half in casserole. Mix 3 tablespoons flour with 1/2 teaspoon salt and a little pepper; sprinkle half of this over the onions, dot with butter, add remaining onions, then the rest of the flour, and again dot with butter. Pour on 1-1/2 cups tomato juice and bake in a moderate oven about 40 minutes.

Sauerkraut: Use solid heads of cabbage; remove core and shred finely. Pack in layers about 4 inches deep, in large clean crock, sprinkling each layer with salt—about 1 cup coarse salt to each 10 lbs. of cabbage. Cover with large plate, on which place heavy weight. Leave until fermentation is complete—5 to 6 weeks. Remove scum. Sauerkraut may be kept by freezing, thawing out as required for immediate use; or it may be canned.

Conservation of Fabrics is called for in regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Whether made at home or ready-made, chil-

(Continued on page 11)

YOUR DRUG STORE WANTS

are promptly supplied if you write or phone us.

We carry a complete stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SICK ROOM SUPPLIES, RUBBER GOODS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

All goods sent by return mail.

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109-8th AVENUE EAST
CALGARY ALBERTA

Phone M 2716

WE NEED YOUR -CREAM- TRY US ONCE.

MODEL DAIRIES

308-17th Avenue W., Calgary

Phones: License Prompt
M2311-M2393 665 Returns

When CANNING your
FRUITS and
VEGETABLES

use

MRS. McCLELLAND'S

HOME CANNING

COMPOUND

At your Druggist or Grocer

NEED A NEW LENS IN A HURRY?

Send your broken glasses to us, we can replace any lens if you send us the pieces.

Fast Mail Order Service.



Are Your Eyes
100% Efficient?

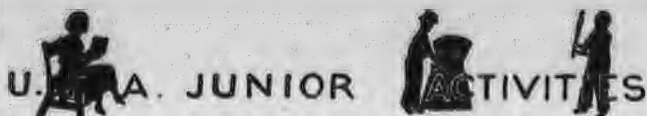
S. ALWYN BARTLETT

Maker of
Better Glasses

The ALBERTA OPTICAL CO.

116A EIGHTH AVE. E., Calgary — M2684

(With Chauncey
The Jeweller)



MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

Dear Juniors:

You will recall that we offered two prizes of \$8.00 and \$4.00 to the two Junior Locals sending in dues for the greatest number of members between June 15th and July 31st. I am sorry to say that the number of Locals taking part in this contest was very disappointing. The first prize was won by the Balzac Juniors with 13 members and second by Loyalty Local with 11 members. Balzac Junior Local also has the highest membership at the present time—69 members. Loyalty and Conrich Locals tie for second place with 31 members.

Who'll Challenge Balzac?

Now we have nothing against the Balzac Junior Local but we would like to see some of the other Junior Locals challenge their position. We know it won't be easy, but that should make it all the more interesting. The Balzac Local has lost many of its members to the armed forces, etc., but the members have not become discouraged. It is so very important that we keep our association as strong as possible. We must keep our end up here at home. We hope when the harvest rush is over you will go right out after membership. Unless you make a real effort you can't hope to succeed. Why not pick teams for the membership drive and have the losing team put on some kind of entertainment?

Don't forget the U.F.A. is offering

children's pyjamas and nightgowns must have hems not more than half an inch deep, and hems on dresses must be not more than 3 inches deep, and matching panties and bloomers are prohibited. Hems on skirts up to size 6 must be not more than 3 inches deep, and from size 7 up must be not more than 2 inches deep.

To Render Fats: Wipe raw fat with clean, damp cloth, and cut into small pieces—the smaller the pieces, the more fat extracted. To every pound of fat, allow half a cup of hot water; place in double boiler or heavy kettle, over moderate fire. Cook until the water has evaporated, and the fat is free from bubbling and is clear. Slightly cool, then skim and strain.

To Clarify Fats: Melt fat in pan over a moderate fire, strain through a fine strainer into clean pan. To 2 cups melted fat allow 1 cup boiling water and 1/8th teaspoon baking soda. Cook slowly until water has evaporated and fat is clear. Cool slightly and strain; beat while cooling.

Inspections of preserved fruits, jams, etc., in the homes of those who have signed vouchers for sugar for preserving, will be made by local officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and severe penalties will be imposed on those who have bought excess sugar.

CJCA

Colgate
Invites You
to join the

"HAPPY GANG"

Mon. thru Fri., 11:15 a.m.

930 kilocycles

"Voice of the Great North West"

the pool rate and out of pocket expenses for one delegate (to the annual U.F.A. Convention to be held in Calgary next January) and a silver cup to the Junior Local having the largest membership at December 31st. For the Local having the second membership, pool rate and out of pocket expenses and a certificate. The cup and certificate will be presented to the delegates at the Convention. These prizes are well worth trying for. It is a wonderful experience for any Junior to be able to attend the Senior Convention.

Yours sincerely,

EILEEN BIRCH,
Secretary.

Arrangements for a corn roast were made at the last meeting of Conrich Junior U.F.A. There was a sing song, and, writes Betty Gowdy, the secretary, the members greatly enjoyed the reading of the bulletins from Central Office.

W.A.F. Ground Attire



Mrs. Nancy Love, commander of the Women's Auxiliary Ferry Squadron, wears the "standardized attire" newly adopted for the women pilots to wear while on the ground. In the air they wear flying suits.

Action of the War Production Board of the U.S. in transferring stocks of copper from idle and excess inventories to plants requiring this vital metal for making planes, tanks and other implements of war, have prevented many shutdowns. Over 14,000 firms had reported total excess inventories of 111 million pounds of copper and copper base alloys.

PROVINCIAL INSTITUTE



of TECHNOLOGY and ART CALGARY, ALBERTA

Courses for Farmers

1. Tractor Overhaul and Maintenance.
2. Farm Construction and Mechanics.
3. Welding.

Courses for Farm Girls

1. Industrial Dressmaking and Millinery.
2. Arts and Crafts.
3. Fine Arts.

Write to the Institute for Free Descriptive Booklet

HON. WILLIAM ABERHART,
Minister of Education.

J. FOWLER,
Principal.

Nazis Making Up Farm Labor Shortage by Use Most Ruthless Methods

Shortage of farm labor in Germany and in Nazi-held countries in Europe has been dealt with by the Nazis with characteristic vigor and ruthlessness. In Germany, hours of labor of farmers have been lengthened, by official regulation, and include Sundays and holidays; about 200,000 boys and girls of 14 and over are doing compulsory farm labor; at the beginning of the year, about 750,000 war prisoners were working on German farms, as well as over a million workers from invaded countries, working under conditions of slavery. In most of the conquered countries farm work is compulsory on all Sundays and holidays, school children are taken from the cities to work on farms, and in France all foreigners, especially Jews, were conscripted for farm work.

U.S. Women's War Work

In the U.S., 3,500,000 women will be employed in war work by the end of the year, and this number will climb to 6,000,000 during 1943, Paul V. McNutt, manpower commissioner, declared recently.

Food for which the average American family paid \$1 in the summer of 1939, cost \$1.11 in the spring of 1941, \$1.30 in the spring of 1942, and \$1.35 in September, 1942.

Co-operators Show Great Resourcefulness When Bombers Wreck Premises

(Co-op. League News Service)

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.—It can now be disclosed that the Canterbury Co-operative Society lost all of its business premises in a Nazi air attack recently. Not only its headquarters, including grocery and provision shop, dry goods, clothing, shoe and furnishings departments, offices and hall, were destroyed, but a grocery warehouse and bakery as well. Neighboring co-operatives supplied bread for deliveries the day after the raid, and others aided with money. The Co-operative Wholesale Society sent architects and workmen to rebuild the central premises, which will be in a condition to carry on business within a short time.

52-Hour Week Proves Most Efficient

Experience in Britain has shown that the highest efficiency in war-time production is obtained by a 52-hour week. The output per worker is greater than it was even during the days following Dunkirk when men and women worked in the factories and workshops literally till they dropped beside their machines—even though since Dunkirk there has been extensive dilution of the labor forces with previously unskilled labor.

Apart from R.E.A. co-operatives, there are in the U.S. 2,405 communities which own their own light and power systems.

1894 — **NEILSON'S** — 1942

Deal with Confidence at Calgary's Oldest, Exclusive and
Most Reliable

HOME FURNISHING STORE

OVER 47 YEARS IN BUSINESS IN CALGARY

See our Complete range of Furniture, Stoves, Radios,
Circulating Heaters, Draperies, Bedding, Linen,
Carpets, Window Shades and Linoleum.

The NEILSON FURNITURE CO. Ltd.

118-120 EIGHTH AVE. EAST CALGARY, ALTA.

Phones: Furniture M5404, Carpets M5150, Draperies M5198

Despite War Restrictions the Co-ops. Are Growing

This statement is true everywhere among the free nations. People are coming to realize in ever increasing numbers that the problem of changing the economic order to serve their interests can be met in part by co-operative organization. Every successful co-operative is a step in the direction of efficient economic democracy.

Patronize the Co-operatives. They have been built by your fellow farmers to serve themselves and you.

U.F.A. Central Co-operative Ass'n Ltd.

U.F.A. BUILDING, CALGARY

Farmers Can Have Forty Bushels Wheat Gristed; De- ducted When Quota 12 Bus.

While farmers will be allowed to have 40 bushels of wheat made into flour at local grist mills, this grain will be deducted from their quotas, according to a letter from Hon. J. A. MacKinnon to Frank Eliason, secretary of the U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section. Mr. MacKinnon stated, however, that the deduction would not be made until after quota deliveries of 12 bushels per acre had been reached.

British sailors who had volunteered to do harvest work in California were removed by their commanding officer because of the "squalid quarters" provided for them—bunkhouses for transient labor that were described as dirty and insanitary.

CALGARY FALL LIVESTOCK Show and Sale

EXHIBITION GROUNDS
OCT. 20 to 23, 1942
1086 ENTRIES

- 121 Purebred Shorthorns and Herefords (Male and Female).
- 137 Grade Ewes; 490 Registered Ewes and Rams — Shrop., Souths., Hamp., Suffolks, Ramb., Utility.
- 338 Registered Sows and Boars—Tamworths and Yorkshires.

All from leading Alberta Breeders.
See your Railway agent for special rates.
Write for Sale Catalogue direct to
Alberta Livestock Associations
Calgary, Alta.

Large Increase in Entries For Calgary Shows

With 1,068 head of cattle, sheep and swine entered, Calgary Fall Livestock Shows and Sales promise well, and J. Chas. Yule, secretary and managing director, is anticipating a highly successful week. There are over 200 more entries than in last year's events, the sheep and swine classes showing the heaviest expansion. Dates are from Tuesday, October 20th to Friday, October 23rd, inclusive.

THE TECHNICAL AGRICULTURIST

In these days, when mixed farming is becoming more and more prominent, soils becoming eroded and overrun with weeds, technical agriculturists are in demand, says Dr. Neatby, director of the Agricultural Department of the North-West "Line Elevators" Association. All sorts of mysterious plant diseases, hog diseases, poultry diseases, livestock feeding problems, sowing pastures and hayfields, and countless other problems which entail financial loss to the farmer if the most up-to-date scientific knowledge is not put to work, require the assistance of scientific agriculturists.

Warn Moisture Should Be Carefully Conserved

While there has been little or no shortage of moisture in Alberta this year, a recent bulletin of the Dominion Experimental Farms points out that there is no guarantee at all that next year will also be a wet season. It is suggested that steps be taken to conserve moisture for prairie farm gardens next year, by setting up snow fences or simply by moving the farm machinery onto the garden, where it will hold the snow. To prevent the melting snow from running off in the spring, contour dykes of either soil or manure are suggested.

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,
Superintendent of Publicity,
Alberta Wheat Pool

The Alberta Wheat Pool crop report for the week ended September 26th showed total wheat cut in this Province at 70 per cent, and coarse grains at 74 per cent. Wet weather during that week prevented the grain from drying out thoroughly, with the result that very little threshing was done. More than one-half of the threshing was done in the Peace River district and about 45 per cent in south-eastern Alberta, with the percentage small in the remainder of the Province.

However, during the current week the weather has been favorable and threshing is progressing rapidly, being nearly completed in the Peace River district.

Wheat marketed by farmers in the Prairie Provinces last week was small in volume, being 4 million bushels as compared with 10.4 millions the week previous. Total receipts to date show 23.2 million bushels as compared with 47 millions at this time last year.

New crop inspections show about 88 per cent of 1,088 cars of wheat graded Three Northern or better, the biggest percentage being Two Northern at 46.23. However, the volume graded is still too small to have any bearing on the grading of a crop so large as that estimated for 1942.

Visible stocks of wheat totalled 406.9 million bushels on September 25th, 1942, as compared to 474.2 millions a year ago.

Three Nordegg mine officials were fined \$50 and costs each on pleading guilty to infractions of the Mines Act.

Because the animals were causing damage to irrigation canals, restrictions on the killing of muskrats have been lessened in the E.I.D.

In the year ended June 30th last, the Alberta Pacific Grain Company had a net profit of \$210,509, an increase of about \$9,000 over the figure for the previous year.

Hired men on Canadian farms earned an average of \$46.82 per month, with board, this summer as compared with \$35.64 last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Arrangements have been made for shipment of about 800,000 boxes of B.C. apples to the United States during the eight-month period ending in April next.

Farmers and ranchers may hunt game birds without licenses in their own zones. Alberta is divided into three zones—the part lying north of the Athabasca and Clearwater Rivers; the part lying south of the C.P.R. main line; and the remaining, central part.

Following the request of the U.S. Secretary for Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard, for 200,000,000 more chickens this fall and winter, poultry organizations are suggesting to members that they rear chickens to a weight of at least three pounds each in order to increase the food supply.

Four farm labor supervisors have been appointed under the agreement between the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Federal Department of Labor, Hon. D. B. MacMillan announced last week. Two will have headquarters at Edmonton, one at Westlock, and one at Calgary.

STATISTICS

"Is 'trousers' singular or plural, Johnnie?"
"Singular at the top and plural at the bottom."

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Sept. 30th.—Prices are steady on a market showing fair action. Best butcher steers are quoted at \$9 to \$9.25, medium \$8.50 down; medium good heifers \$7.75 to \$9; good cows \$6.50 to \$7; common to medium \$5 to \$6.25; canners and cutters \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls \$6 to \$7; good to choice vealers \$10.50 to \$11, common to medium \$8 to \$10; medium good feeder steers \$8 to \$8.75, common \$7.50 down. Hogs are \$13.50 at yards and plants, sows \$9.60 to \$9.75 live-weight at yards, \$11 to \$11.50 dressed at plants. Good lambs are \$10 to \$10.25.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Sept. 30th.—Prices have been barely steady under fair action. Good to choice fed calves are \$9.50 to \$10; good to choice steers \$9 to \$9.50, fair to medium \$8 to \$8.50; good to choice heifers \$8.50 to \$9, common to medium \$5.50 to \$8; good to choice light cows \$6.50 to \$7; good to choice heavy cows \$6 to \$6.50, fair to medium \$5 to \$5.50; canners and cutters \$3 to \$4.50 with bulls \$6 to \$7. Stockers and feeders are in keen demand with steers \$7.50 to \$8.50, heifers \$7.50 down and cows \$6 down. Good to choice handyweight veal calves are \$11 to \$12. Basic price for hog shipment is \$14; \$13.50 to \$13.60 at plants; sows live-weight \$9 to \$9.50, dressed \$10.50 to \$11; feeders averaging \$10.40. Good to choice handyweight lambs are \$9.50 to \$10, yearlings \$6 down and ewes \$4.50 down.

The Dairy Market

Local prices remain unchanged with prints at 35 cents and butterfat 32 cents plus 6 cents subsidy. Toronto is quoted at 35-1/4, Montreal 35 and Vancouver 35. With maximum prices in effect practically all across the Dominion very little fluctuation in prices can be expected. Production is now subject to the seasonal decline.

Helping in Harvest

Members of the staff of the U.F.A. Central Co-operative store in Calgary have spent Wednesday afternoons and Sundays, during the past month, in helping with the harvest on farms in the district. Last Sunday, eleven of them spent the day stooking—five on the farm of D. C. Church, Balzac, and six on J. McKevitt's farm, at Midnapore. The latter group, with the aid of two other men in the afternoon, stooked 85 acres in the course of a ten-hour day.

Government House in Edmonton, formerly the official residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been leased to Northwest Airlines.

A resolution passed by the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, recommending breaking off of relations with the Axis powers, is not expected to be endorsed by the Senate.

Tenth Co-op Oil Well

(Co-op League News Service)

NORTH KANSAS CITY.—The tenth oil well drilled by the Co-operative Oil Producing Association, owned by the Consumers' Co-operative Association, "came in" recently, and is reported to be a "good average well." Drilling will be started soon on a second well on the same 160-acre lease. The oil will be piped to the co-operative refinery at Phillipsburg as soon as permission can be obtained from the Federal Government for laying a pipeline, the equipment for which is already on hand.

The Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative is also drilling a well in the recently opened oil field in Kentucky, just seven miles from the co-op oil refinery at Mt. Vernon, Indiana. The first well owned by this association is now producing 125 barrels of oil daily.

The Western Farm Leader LEGAL DEPARTMENT

By HON. J. E. BROWNLEE
K.C., LL.D.

Replies to Enquiries

Proof of Will

B.E.G.—The will is still perfectly good although the witnesses are dead. In probate proceedings, however, the will has to be proven to be the will of the deceased and where the witnesses are dead it is a little more difficult to make this proof. I suggest, therefore, it would be better for you to make a new will. Do not, however, simply get new witnesses to sign the old will. Either leave the old will as it is or make a completely new will.

Left Without Notice

W.B.—If the farm worker was hired by the month he is entitled to a clear month's notice before he can be discharged, and should give a month's notice before he quits. As this man left without notice you can hold back from any wages due whatever loss or damage you have suffered due to lack of notice. I suggest that you hold back one month's wages.

Any paid-up subscriber to The Leader may submit a question.

OTTAWA LETTER (Continued from page 1)

friends these days because of his gallant young son Pilot Officer John Edwin Gardiner, posted as missing in air operations, is not unduly perturbed over the beef situation. He points out that there is no real shortage of meat for the Canadian's table. There has not been the "clash" reported between Donald Gordon and Gardiner over the way to handle the situation. There may be temporary shortages in different kinds of meat, but in total there will be enough. Mr. Gardiner regretted the possible effect which stories of shortages might have on export markets. We must guard our export markets for livestock and other products, he said.

On November 1st Canadian farmers start on the new 675,000,000 pound bacon contract. It is believed here that the surplus of feed grains will help farmers to fill this contract more easily than the last.

New War Loan

On October 19th the Dominion issues its war loan asking for \$750,000,000. Homes, farms and factories will be canvassed by an army of workers. Last February a loan for \$600,000,000 yielded nearly \$1,000,000,000 of which \$843,000,000 was new money, the balance being for

CJCL Echoes from Friendly Voice of the Foothills

Radio entertainment is basically formed on three features—music, comedy and educational programs. And CJCL listeners are finding a marked emphasis on the "educational" department every evening at 7:30.

Tuesday evening brings "The Badge of Honour"; Wednesday night "The Canadian Commentary"; Thursday, "Books and Authors"; and Friday evening, "Between the Headlines". When the educational value of these four evening quarter hours is summed up the listener will find that his time is well spent adding to his fund of knowledge in this radio manner.

Dave Wood, one of the new announcers at CJCL has developed a popular half hour for the late evening listeners on Sunday. "Poetic Fantasies", offering appropriate melodies and well selected verse, has won instant approval right from the first edition of the program. Dave goes that extra step in building the program's success by penning many of his own thoughts which are in keeping with world conditions and the general sentiments of the public. If you enjoy melodies that will always be listed as favorites and verse that sends your thoughts into the realm of pleasant imagination, mark this Sunday evening time down as a port of call for this weekend.

The C.I.T.C. Band, conducted by Bandmaster Harry Kirk, has returned to the program schedules of CJCL.

Their martial music is offered every Friday evening at 9:00 p.m. with all types of music included in their half hour routine. Where military bands as a rule confine their efforts to straight martial airs, the A16th musical unit endeavors to develop and illustrate versatility by arranging the various types of popular musical favorites into orchestrations for the band.

Another "Dance Band Remote" is listed on the late evening schedule of CJCL. The Rainbow dancing pavilion in Calgary is the scene of broadcast originations with the music of Freddie Boalch and his orchestra providing the entertainment. Fay Thoms, who has a successful series of microphone appearances to her credit, is handling the vocal refrains for the orchestra and the comment of the listeners is that the broadcast time can be lengthened at any time with the approval of those who dial in their favorite hit tunes, played in the modern tempo of the times.

conversion of maturing loans. Earlier loans since the war began were also over-subscribed. About 60 per cent of the last loan was taken by institutions and other large organizations and investors. It is possible that this time a larger proportion will be asked from the small investor.

Borrowing by the Dominion is based on the principle that about half the war costs will be covered by taxes and half by loans. This time taxes which are very high are expected to bring slightly over \$2,000,000,000. There is more money earned in war's expanded activities, but much of it is taken by the Government at the income source. There is no question that living standards will be lowered. That is unavoidable and is not denied. But the issues at stake are so great that it would be a strange Canadian who would cavil at the Government's demands.

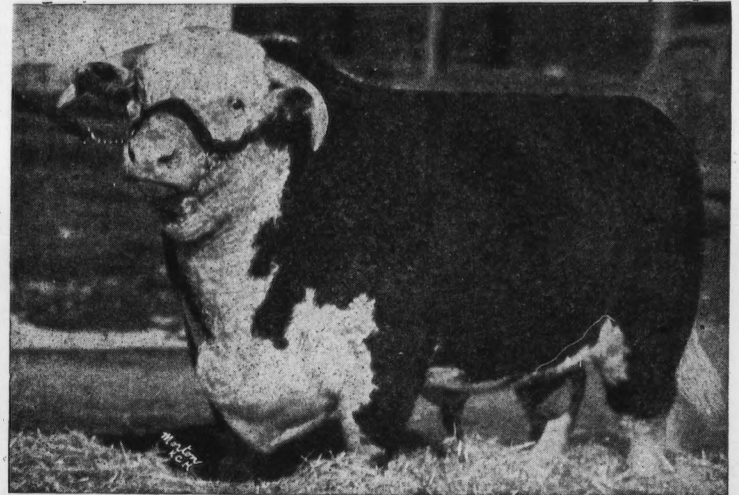
During the first half of 1942, sale of farm products in Canada amounted to \$399,200,000 as compared with \$259,300,000 in the first half of 1940, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This increase was made up by livestock sales, income from wheat being decidedly lower.

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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

MEET YOUR DIRECTORS

(Continued from page 2)

ing the Annual Convention of 1938 was chosen President of the Pool. In 1939 Mr. MacShane suffered bereavement in the death of Mrs. MacShane. Their daughter is Mrs. C. G. Adams of Bowden.

A New Director

R. H. Edgar, of Red Deer, who was elected to the Board at the Annual Convention this year, has a record of pioneering in the West, and a record of service to the community. Born in Peterboro, Ontario, in 1884, he went to Manitoba as a boy in 1898, moving to Red Deer in 1902. He homesteaded in the Hespero district and lived there until 1927, when he purchased the farm at Red Deer where he now resides, farming 575 acres. He married Miss Veda M. Beeson in 1915. The two younger of his three sons are serving overseas, one in the Canadian Army in Britain and one in the navy; his daughter is still going to school.

Mr. Edgar has succeeded in winning prosperity in farming. His ability, and his thrift (borne out by the typical pose indicated in the picture, in which we see him from time to time) have won him success. These qualities he brings to his work as a Director of the Pool. He served for some years on the Council of the Municipal District of Golden West and is at present Reeve. He has been a member of the Red Deer Fair Board for the past 15 years and also for a good many years a member of the Board of Trade.

Chicago grain men fear that federal price control will kill private wheat trade in the U.S., says a Chicago press despatch.

Butter Printing Business Growing at Alix Creamery

Our membership will be pleased to learn that the butter printing department at Alix is being expanded to take care of a larger demand for their butter in print form. The arrangements, which are practically completed, will enable Alix to print up to 100,000 pounds per week. To handle this increase in business adequately, it likely will be necessary to provide another medium sized cooler for butter and certain changes in the butter printing equipment are also being made.

These last two years, the entire butter storing capacity at Alix has been used. As a matter of fact, this present year its capacity has been fully taxed from the time butter storing season commenced, which was about June 15th.

Earlier this year, improved facilities for the handling of eggs were provided for at Alix, and as a result, this creamery, the mother of our Pool, has now very fine facilities for handling eggs, and the changes in the butter printing will provide splendid facilities for the handling of large quantities of butter weekly, for which there is a ready and steady market.

Thinking Out Loud

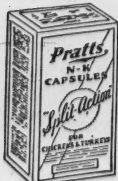
Usually when a man boasts that "he runs things at his home," he means the washing machine and the cream separator.

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Charges Steel Industry Is Sabotaging

Materials, not money, were going to win this war, declared Senator J. C. O'Mahoney, in the U.S. Senate recently. While more money had been voted by Congress than "the imagination could conceive," there was no guarantee that it would be translated into armaments. The Senator charged that the steel industry and its dollar-a-year men in Washington were sabotaging a suggestion of the Bureau of Mines for conversion of low-grade iron ores into "sponge" iron.

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"Let's Get Together"

(Co-op. League News Service)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30th.—Beginning October 11th, co-ops are going on the air every Sunday afternoon for a series of thirteen radio programs. Twenty-six radio stations in the U.S. will carry the programs, tentatively entitled "Let's Get Together, Neighbor."

FELLOWSHIP IN NUTRITION

Supported by grant of a fellowship in nutrition from Swift Canadian Company, Ltd., research into extending the keeping qualities of fats and oils used as food is to be carried on at Macdonald College of McGill University. A series of studies will be made on the use of antioxidants in these foods.

Tests are being made with a view to using yucca, a plant of the western U.S. deserts, as a substitute for sisal in making twine and rope. The chief problem is the cost of the labor involved in processing, says *The Chemurgic Digest*.

Unemployed in the U.S. now number 2,200,000—a drop of over 59 per cent in the past year.

MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

How this war has affected the women! Yep, t'other morning one of our chicks got up and tried to crow, discovered she was a hen and gave it up.

Once upon a time we used to refer in scornful tones of "chicken feed" in our pocket, but we have discovered that that commodity costs more than its name implies.

"R.A.F. Plane Lands in Nudist Camp"—headline in the *Calgary Herald*. The fliers must have thought somebody needed a dressing down.

Well, the Herald comic columnist raises "Prairie Wool" and this one raises chickens, so that's some kind of war effort—or is it?

OUCH! OUCH!! OUCH!!!

Gal named Elsie Beaton of Chicago wants a divorce because her husband continually blackens her eyes. Heck, she should have known that she was going to be Beaton.

Postcard from Cynical Gus informs us that some of the sweet young things play with fire; others just flirt with old flames.

We notice that there is an eagle on the American dollar. We suggest, in all humility, a homing pigeon for the Canadian ditto.

ASK JERRY McGEER WHY

And by the way, he's a real old timer if he can remember when his pockets jingled with real Canadian Silver dollars.

ALBERTA LIMERICKS

(Rife)

Now Nellie I. Knockem of Rife, She thought she would make a good wife;

So to Billy she said,

"Say dear, shall we wed?"

He replied, "No not on your life."

"Fat Women's Club Disbands"—headline in a Kentucky paper. Ah, their membership must have been thinning out.

Or maybe it was just a waisted effort.

According to a New York scientist spinach is a great help in preventing colds. Heck! snorts the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest, I'd rather have a cold.

We understand that the Government has put a ceiling on all wages except the wages of sin which was already fixed.

OR A JOINER, MAYBE

Down in New Jersey a guy with a wooden leg married a gal with a cedar chest. We suppose a carpenter performed the ceremony.

"Drunken Man Falls Two Storeys, Unhurt"—headline in a Portland paper. He'd better watch out. One of these days he'll be taking a drop too much.

File your subscription now and get your W.F.L. files pronto. And that ain't no file pun, either. (Oh! Oh!—Editor.)

Add Similes: As private as a pet gold fish in a glass bowl.

WHY TEACHERS GET GREY

"Vermin is what they use to trim ladies' coats."

The way of the transgressor may be hard but a lot of folks seem to take it easy.

Nowadays it's an ill wind that escapes and leaves you with a flat tire.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

A man is judged by the things he does; a woman by the things she doesn't.

PUBLIC BENEFACTOR No. 248

You will recall that Professor Ezekiel Mossyfoot, Calgary scientist, was the first man to discover that the man in the moon is really a woman. Since the rationing system came in the professor informs us he is busily engaged in intensive research work with a view to finding out what they put in sugar to make it sweet.

According to a well known writer, "Man is what a woman makes him." Yep, even Wally, our incurable bach, will admit that.

And lissen, fellows, why turn around to get another eye full when you can laugh the first time?

NOW, IS THAT NICE GOLDIE?

Li'l Goldilocks, our office vamp, thinks we're just selfish going in for poultry raising. Gosh! says she, you just want the chickens to feather YOUR nest.

"Girl Finally Drowns"—headline in a Winnipeg paper. Somehow we're not surprised it was the last thing she did.

Postcard from Mister Gloom indicates that the price of liquor is now so high that he feels inTAXicated by merely smelling the cork.

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG, BOYS!

Fishers' Study Groups

The Dominion Department of Fisheries gave financial aid during the 1941-42 season to adult aducational work carried out among fishermen of the Maritimes, Quebec and British Columbia by university extension departments and other organizations. At a total cost of \$25,000, lecturer-organizers were sent to 956 meetings. A grand total of 46,000 persons attended the various meetings, and in addition a number of study groups were formed and carried on during the season. This special program was designed to aid the fishermen to meet their special problems, and since its beginning the co-operative movement has made definite progress. In the east, co-operative canneries are operated and co-operative marketing of fresh fish is carried on. In B.C., co-operative liver oil production, co-operative clam production and other co-operative ventures are under way.

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Veterinary Questions and Answers

Navel Rupture

J.D.R., Bindloss.—Young colt has navel rupture. What treatment?

Ans.—Would not advise treating rupture until colt is a year old, as these ruptures usually disappear by time colt is a year old.

Sterility

J.W.T., Coronation.—Am having trouble getting my milk cows pregnant. Tried two different bulls. Cows are in good health and flesh.

Ans.—There may be a lacking of some mineral or vitamin in the ration you are feeding. Would advise you feed some good balanced mineral and vitamin supplement.

To Determine Pregnancy

J.K., Gadsby.—Can a cow be bred and still come in heat? How can I tell if she is bred?

Ans.—A cow can be pregnant and still come in heat. It is not usual but is by no means rare. The only way to determine definitely in the early months of pregnancy would be to have your Veterinarian examine the reproductive organs for the presence of a fetus.

Stocked Legs

C.T., Peace River.—We have a heavy Belgian horse which has a swelling on one of his hind legs. When he works it disappears but over night it comes back and if he stands idle a few days it gets pretty thick, but he does not go lame on it.

Ans.—The most common cause of stocked legs in horses is parasites. One stage of the strongyle passes into the blood vessels and damages the walls, especially the arteries supplying the rear legs. Another cause of stocking legs is damage to the blood vessels by some acute disease. Usually there is little or no successful treatment for this condition. In the case of parasites, additional damage can be avoided by proper treatment.

Mastitis

N.G., Castor.—I am interested in infectious mastitis or Bangs disease. Would like to know if a calf a week old could harbor the germs to later develop when lactation began. Could a cow not infected carry the germs to another stable to infect the herd? Can the flesh be utilized of one infected? Would the calf's flesh be contaminated that suckled a slightly infected cow? What, if any form of disinfectant or fumigation can be used?

Ans.—It is unlikely that a calf can harbor the germs of mastitis from the time that it nurses an infected cow until the calf herself reaches milking age and then develop the disease. The bacteria of mastitis gain entrance to the udder through the teat canal and live in the udder tissue—so far as we know not in any tissue of the body.

An infected cow could be a mechanical carrier of the infection, just as the hands of a milker, the teat cups of a milking machine, the milking utensils or the milk stool can be mechanical or passive carriers.

The flesh of a cow infected with mastitis is suitable for human food, except in those exceptional cases that run a high fever and a general upset of the entire body.

The flesh of a calf nursing a mastitis infected cow would be suitable for human food because the bacteria re-

main in the digestive tract and do not get into the muscles. Disinfectants and fumigants have some value in destroying the infection after it leaves the udder, but can in no way clear up the active cases except as the antiseptics are injected into the quarters.

Any paid-up subscriber may submit a question for this column, to be answered by our graduate veterinarian. The subscription is \$1 a year or \$1.50 for two years, \$2 for three years.)

Along with twelve others, Tim Buck, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, surrendered to the R.C.M.P. in Toronto on Friday, with the purpose of appealing against the internment order.

Lieut. Lyudmila Pulichenko, the young Russian girl sniper who has killed 309 Nazis, was guest of honor at a huge gathering in Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto, to call for more production of war supplies for Russia. Premier Hepburn presented her with a rifle.

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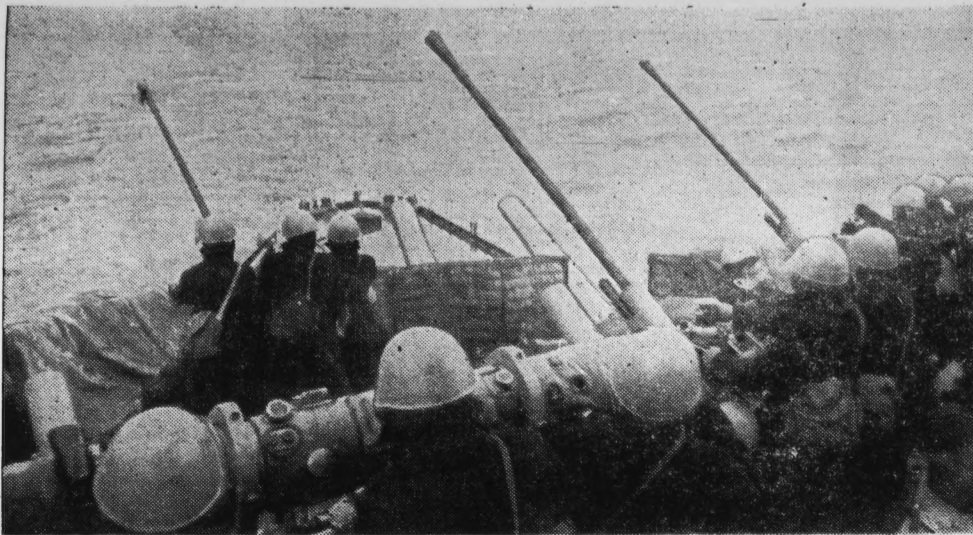
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Russian Sailors and Soldiers Fight for Every Inch of Soil



Fighting every inch of the way in battered Stalingrad, which is slowly being pounded to pieces by massed Nazi land and air bombardment, Russian soldiers like the scouting group shown in the lower picture, are putting up a most magnificent defence. Some battered remnants of buildings are said to have changed hands as often as four times, and indeed counter-attacks

in the northwest of the city have been so successful as to lend hope to what seemed a week ago a hopeless situation. Aiding in the defence are units of the Volga naval fleet such as that shown in the upper picture. The Volga flotilla's guns have accounted for many of the thousands of Nazis whose lives have been squandered in the frantic attempt to reduce the city.

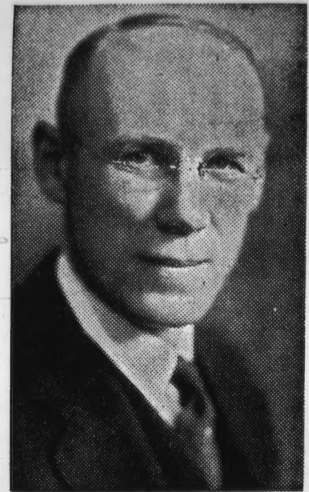
Canada's Production Gun Aimed at the Heart of the Axis



Canada is now producing more than three times as many naval and field guns and small arms each month as it turned out in the whole

year of 1941. The increased production is here pictured to scale, strikingly illustrating the immense progress made.

Wins in Edmonton



Elmer E. Roper, above, who won the Edmonton by-election last week, to become the first C.C.F. member of the Alberta Legislature. He led from the first count. J. F. Lymburn, Ind., finished second, and J. B. Gillies, Social Credit, third. N. V. Buchanan, Liberal, and Wm. Griffin, Soldiers' candidate, lost their deposits, though the Soldiers' candidate had made a good run on "first choices".



R.C.A.F. Drum Majorette



There are 180 women stationed at the newly opened Centralia flying school in Ontario. Here is Drum Majorette Meriza Hott of Montreal.